

and make a forced march for Coahuila or Nuevo Laredo.

Secretary Baba of the Japanese Consulate in Chicago, arrived here tonight to make a tour of inspection in northern Mexico for the Japanese Government. He is said to have been ordered to go to El Paso by the Japanese Legation in Mexico City.

Accompanied by K. Fujita he will go to Chihuahua for a conference with Pancho Villa. He will also visit Carranza at Hermosillo and will interview the rebels along the border east of El Paso. The plan of having all Japanese come to the border from Chihuahua has been abandoned temporarily, as Villa has given all the Japanese guarantees of safety for themselves and their property.

HUERTA TO SEIZE HORSES.

Order Given Out in Mexico City Applies to Entire Republic.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 5.—The Minister of the Interior announced today that the Government has decided to commandeer all the horses in the republic in order to deprive the rebels of mounts and to form an additional corps of cavalry. All persons who are friendly to the Government will be paid for the horses, but the animals of all others will be confiscated.

The Government learns that Francisco Escudero of Sonora, a member of the Carranza cabinet, has fled with \$100,000 which was handed over to him to pay the rebel troops under Pancho Villa's command. Gen. Carranza has appointed Manuel Bonilla in his place.

There has been heavy fighting for two days northeast of Cuernavaca, between Tejapala and Teztlala. One thousand Zapatistas, engaged an equal number of Federals. Both sides used artillery. The result of the battle is not known here.

While the Federal troops were pursuing a rebel force near San Juan de las Huertas the rurales of the garrison of that town sallied forth and engaged the Federals. Many were killed on both sides before the mistake was discovered. Meanwhile, as the Federal commander and the commander of the rurales were exchanging hot words, the rebels entered the town and looted every store.

The Zapatistas are concentrating in large force at Milpa Alta, fifteen miles from Mexico City.

The Federal garrison at San Luis Potosi is hemmed in. The rebels are in full possession of the whole region north of the Mexican Central Railroad line from Tampico to Aguascalientes. The railroad officials here announced today that all stations between Justino and La Honda have been burned.

The rebels proceeded westward toward Aguascalientes. They hold all the lines to San Luis Potosi. No telegraphic communication exists between Mexico City and Aguascalientes, Monterey or Saltillo. The Federals everywhere in the north have fallen back on San Luis Potosi, where the garrison consists of 2,000 men. The Minister of the Interior received a despatch today stating that the rebels were definitely defeated at Nuevo Laredo with a loss of 200 men killed and 400 wounded. The Federal troops are pursuing the enemy to the south. The wounded were transferred to American territory.

Senor Olaguerbe has been appointed Attorney-General by Gen. Huerta.

REBELS REOPEN RAILROAD.

Train Service in Northern Chihuahua Is Resumed.

JUAREZ, Mexico, Jan. 5.—An indication that Pancho Villa's rebels intend to maintain peace in northern Chihuahua was given today when for the first time in almost a year a train carrying 400 passengers left Juarez over the Mexico-Northwestern Railway, which is owned by the Pearson interests, for the Mormon colonies, Madera and Pecos, two lumber towns owned by the same interests. The road has just been repaired to Madera and if it can be kept open the Pearson company will be able to resume operations at its El Paso plant to full capacity, which will mean the employment of 2,000 men at all the plants.

No effort will be made to operate the trains through Juarez to Chihuahua for the present, as the big trestle bridge at Kincon is still out. The lumber train has been loaded at Madera since last April and will be brought out for the Pearson plant here.

On the train that left Juarez today were several Chihuahuas returning to their homes in Madera. Several freight cars of provisions and merchandise were in the train, which carried a small guard of rebel soldiers.

Announcement was made today that the rebel command of 300 cavalry under Col. E. Samaniego, which arrived at Casas Grandes a few days ago from Sonora, will remain there to protect the Mexico-Northwestern Railroad and adjacent farming community and protect the American Mormon settlements. An officer in Juarez said that the troops would remain in the vicinity of Casas Grandes until the general order is given to move south to Torreon.

Pancho Villa has forfeited the homes of all Huerta supporters in Juarez and is now offering them for rent in the name of the Constitutional government. Those needed for his wife and his officers have been turned over to them and the others are to be rented and the rentals applied to paying and feeding the rebel army.

The rebel leader has also forfeited the Juarez Agricultural College, owned by Romulo Escobar, a sub-Minister in the Huerta Cabinet and one of the vice-presidents of the International Dry Farming Congress.

BRITAIN GUARDS FRONTIER.

Marines Stop Smuggling of Arms From Honduras.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

KINOSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 5.—According to mail advices from Belize, British Honduras, the British cruiser Lancaster was sent there at the request of the Governor of the colony to stop the smuggling of arms and ammunition into Mexico.

Four hundred sailors and marines were landed on December 15 and a small party was sent to Cayo. Just previous to that date fifteen muleloads of munitions were sent into Mexico from Cayo to Gen. Breto.

BEBI BEBI IN NEW JERSEY JAIL.

Unwholesome Rice Has Caused 22 Cases of Strange Disease.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Surgeon-General Hine of the public health service made public today a report showing that in the last three years there have been twenty-two cases of beri beri in the county jail at Elizabeth, N. J.

Investigation was made by Dr. Herman B. Parker, who reported that at the time that the inmates of the Elizabeth jail were under his observation all prisoners who were serving sentences of more than sixty days had contracted the disease.

It was said at the Union county jail in Elizabeth last night that County Physician Horace R. Levensgood had charge of the prisoners afflicted with beri-beri and audited in that investigation. The cause of the outbreak, it was said elsewhere, was traced to polished rice, a part of the prisoners' diet.

RECOGNITION OF HUERTA URGED

Lead of Powers Should Have Been Followed, Says Carnegie.

AGAINST INTERVENTION

Andrew D. White Also for Acceptance of De Facto Rule.

M'VEAGH UPHOLDS WILSON

Other Members of Taft Cabinet Also Approve "Hands Off" Policy.

Carnegie Says U. S. Should Have Recognized Huerta

The following communication was received yesterday from Andrew Carnegie in reply to a request from THE SUN that he express an opinion regarding the London Spectator's suggestions as to the attitude of the United States toward Mexico:

"In reply to your request, my opinion is entirely opposed to that of my friend Mr. Strachey, editor of the Spectator. We should not interfere in Mexico. We should have recognized Huerta after the European Powers did. The man who interferes in a family quarrel usually ends in arousing the enmity of both opponents and they unite against him. In the words of the immortal bard, beware of entrance into quarrel.

"ANDREW CARNEGIE."

Opinion is divided on the subject of the United States policy in Mexico in a new series of interviews presented today by THE SUN. While many men nationally prominent endorse President Wilson's attitude of "waiting and watching," others urge armed intervention as the only solution to the problem. This is the third series of interviews on the subject presented by THE SUN, following the publication of an article from the London Spectator urging the United States to intervene at once, to assume control of the southern republic and suggesting Major-General Leonard Wood as a possible "pacifier."

Some of those interviewed express the opinion that the crisis would have been averted had the United States followed the lead of other Powers in recognizing Gen. Huerta.

WHITE URGES RECOGNITION.

Others Worse Than Huerta Have Been Accepted, He Says.

ITHACA, Jan. 5.—"Now that we have got ourselves into this fix I can see nothing to do but await the course of events," declared Dr. Andrew D. White today in response to a question from THE SUN correspondent as to what the United States should do about the Mexican situation.

The venerable statesman and scholar, who has served his country as Minister to Russia and Ambassador to Germany and who at 81 still manifests a keen interest in public affairs, evidently disapproves of the policy of the Wilson Administration in failing to recognize the Huerta Government, but now that the fact is in the fire he seems to think that the country must make the best of it, because, as he says, "we are hung on the course of events and must trust to time and good luck to get us out of it."

Dr. White is unable to understand why the Huerta regime was not recognized. "We have recognized," he said, "many other de facto governments and rulers who at the time held executive authority, both in Central and South America. In fact, if my memory serves me, we recognized a few years ago in Santo Domingo a man who was said to have been a murderer, and we have recognized in Haiti men of the same type."

Dr. White added that Gen. Huerta at this time was in no worse position than was Porfirio Diaz when he began his regime.

"You know," he said, "that Diaz also was guilty of the same acts as Huerta is charged with at the time he began to rule Mexico."

INTERVENTION OF NO AVAIL.

Mr. White recalled that some years ago he, with Andrew Carnegie and a number of others invited by the ironmaster, had visited the southern republic and said he was quite favorably impressed with Diaz.

Dr. White, however, objects to Huerta as a man and to his personal character and methods. "I do not love Huerta," he declared, "I abhor him."


"No useful purpose could be gained

Stevens-Duplex
Nearly a Quarter-Century of Leadership

The most copied and most imitated motor-car on the American market.

At the Grand Central Palace, this week, Space B-24, second floor.

Distributors:
A. G. Spalding & Brothers
1675 Broadway



by intervention," said the former diplomat. "We could not enter into a war with Mexico and come out of it honorably. It would cost us precious lives; it would involve the expenditure of an enormous amount of money, and there would be no honor in it for the United States. Therefore I think there is nothing to do but to wait."

"The European Powers have a right to demand that we do something. We are obligated to them, but I do not think that any of them would wish us to go to war with Mexico. Of course if we go along six months as we are now and there is no change—well, I prefer to await that time. Let us hope that the situation will be altered by then."

Dr. White repeated his hope that intervention would not come. "The people of the United States do not want intervention," he said. "And if such intervention would entail the acquisition of territory I would regard it as a great calamity. The people of Mexico are not fit for self-government. If we acquired some of that territory we should have to admit their representatives to Congress eventually and they would have in a sense the right to govern us. That would be intolerable. No, anything is better than intervention."

CARRANZA AND VILLA NO BETTER.

Asked about the outcome of a Constitutional victory he said:

"If the Constitutional success continues the time may come when we might recognize them, but when I consider Carranza, who ordered that no Federals be spared, and Villa, whose practices regarding the treatment of prisoners are well known, I wonder if either of them are any better than Huerta and if we will be in any better position in recognizing them than we are in refusing to recognize Huerta."

In reference to John Lind Mr. White said:

"What do you think about the policy of sending a special representative to Mexico?" he asked with a smile. "I hope if we send any more we will send a man who knows something about Mexico and can speak Spanish and French."

Of Henry Lane Wilson he said: "Our former Ambassador in Mexico has a good record in the diplomatic service. He seemed to be familiar with conditions in Mexico. He seemed to know what he was talking about when he urged that Huerta be recognized. I think we should have acted on his advice."

WILSON RIGHT, SAYS M'VEAGH.

People Should Uphold President, He Insists.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Franklin McVeagh, Secretary of the Treasury in the Taft Administration, had the following to say today on the Mexican situation:

"I believe that President Wilson has been entirely right in refusing to recognize Huerta. President Taft, had he continued in office, would never have recognized Huerta's claim to the Presidency of Mexico. I am convinced that I express the sentiment of the entire Taft Administration in saying that:

"Beyond that I can say only that it is the duty of the American people to back the President in his policy. It is in no sense a partisan matter. Too much is at stake in this country's dealings with foreign nations to permit of the slightest tinge of partisanship in any good citizen's attitude."

"Wilson has adopted a well defined policy toward Mexico. He appears to be following that policy consistently. All the Powers of Commerce, as I told you, are waiting. They are waiting in aid of his plan of waiting. The people of this nation is to support their President."

Walter L. Fisher, Secretary of the Interior under Taft, said:

"It is important that the United States should not become responsible for any particular Administration in Mexico. Conditions in that country are such that any Administration will have its hands full of trouble and the United States should not become involved in that trouble."

Jacob M. Dickinson, Secretary of War under President Taft, said:

"I have always been opposed to intervening in Mexico if it is possible to escape it. If the United States was at any time forced to intervene I would consider it a great calamity. For that reason I am heartily in accord with Wilson's attitude as he has shown it so far."

FORAKER FOR RECOGNITION.

Mexican Situation Most Unfortunate, He Says.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 5.—Ex-United States Senator Foraker when asked for his ideas as to what the United States should do in the Mexican trouble said:

"I have not changed my mind since the expression of my opinion in my Hamilton,

Ohio, speech of a couple of weeks ago. On that occasion I expressed my views in the matter as follows:

"Huerta is at the head as provisional President of the established Government. No matter whether it be the Government de jure, as it is forcibly claimed to be, or a mere de facto Government, it is the only national Government that has been recognized as such."

"He has been recognized as provisional President by the unanimous vote of both the Senate and the House of the Congress of the Republic of Mexico, and by all the army and by all the departments of the Government. He has been so recognized by Great Britain, France and Germany and many other nations. I know of no reason, at least I have heard of none, why he should not also be recognized by us, except only, to use a common expression, that there is a blood on his hands."

"It may be there is blood on his hands. It would be hard to find a Mexican of distinction who has no blood on his hands. Some of them are bloody from head to foot. But suppose Huerta be driven out of office, as he probably will be, in consequence of our policy with respect to him and what our Government is doing in hostility to him, then what? After the deluge of blood? Who then will be recognized? Will we still wait for someone without blood on his hands? There surely we will not recognize any leader of the Constitutionalists."

World Shocked by Their Acts.

"The record made by them is one of blood and waste and anarchy and ruin. The human and brutal murder of captured prisoners has been such as to shock the whole world. The newspapers account for these things by describing Villa and other Generals as barbarians who have been officially outlawed for years."

"If Huerta drops out, then some of these chieftains will probably accede to the Presidency."

"If a man that a man may have blood on his hands, a person why he should not be recognized, then the same trouble will arise. In the meanwhile as now our treaty will continue suspended, for if there be no Government we cannot recognize there is, of necessity, only anarchy. Anarchy like war suspends treaties of peace and amity for the simple reason that there is no Government in existence responsible for their enforcement, and therefore nobody against whom we can assert a claim of violation of a treaty and secure redress for the destruction of American life and American property. If it were necessary to avoid war, otherwise inevitable, it might be justified, but it is not. On the contrary it makes war, otherwise improbable, almost a certainty, if not now later, for the sense of strife has been awoken."

"The whole situation is very unfortunate. A bad feeling toward Americans already existing has been made worse, and at best years will pass before relations are cordial in fact will again be restored."

"There is much more that might be said. For the present I leave it with the expression of regret that a President who, although I am sure, if it were necessary, would not agree with respect to at least to this phase of our foreign policy, should make the mistake of putting our country in such an unfavorable attitude as that which we have assumed in this matter."

FAVORS INTERVENTION.

Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce Head Sees No Other Solution.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—Charles J. Conen, president of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, said today that intervention by the United States was the only method by which a stable Government could be established in Mexico.

"If," he said with a smile, "I hope if we send any more we will send a man who knows something about Mexico and can speak Spanish and French."

Of Henry Lane Wilson he said: "Our former Ambassador in Mexico has a good record in the diplomatic service. He seemed to be familiar with conditions in Mexico. He seemed to know what he was talking about when he urged that Huerta be recognized. I think we should have acted on his advice."

WAR NEAR END, SAYS MILES.

Wilson Policy Justified by Events, He Insists.

Other opinions obtained in this city yesterday on the Mexican situation are as follows:

Leut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A.: "From my own observations and from many conversations I have had with army officers who have returned from active service along the Mexican border I have concluded that the Mexican turbulence is wearing itself out and is now near an end."

"I am entirely in sympathy with the programme of the President and certainly would not care to discuss a matter in any aspect which would appear to be meddling with problems that concern the Administration. It appears to me that events that have followed the revolution in Mexico have justified the policy of a watchful non-interference which our Government has followed."

"When the unrest in Mexico began to take serious shape there were many who predicted that unless this country took steps for immediate intervention and threw its armies actively into the Mexican field there would be a wholesale loss of life among the Americans and other outsiders living in Mexico and much destruction of property. The prediction was that some foreign nation would take advantage of the opportunity presented by the Mexican troubles and bring on this country embarrassing complications which they would grow out of the Monroe Doctrine."

"I think observers feel now that there is no likelihood of outsiders coming to harm in Mexico and there is a pretty general conclusion that property in Mexico is safe, although the revolution has now reached its critical stage. The fact that the Government is slowly lessening its vigilance in Mexican waters would seem to indicate that the Administration believes that while there is every reason for watchfulness there is no longer any cause for alarm."

Opposed to Intervention.

Charles H. Sherrill, ex-Minister of the United States to the Argentine, member of the Pan-American Society:

"I am strongly opposed to intervention in Mexico. I have lived for a number of years in South America and my belief is that the confidence and trust of the South American States are worth a great deal to this country and we would certainly lose them if we intervened in the Mexican situation."

"I do not know what the Government policy is in respect to Mexico, but I am convinced that it is a duty of every patriotic citizen to support the hands of the President in his dealing with the hard problem that confronts him."

"Nor do I think this is the proper time for hundreds of men in various parts of the country, whose information on the Mexican difficulty is at best rather meagre, to criticise the Administration, which has all the facts before it and has formed its judgments after careful deliberation."

"There is another aspect of the situation which I think should appeal to every patriotic citizen; it is the danger that European nations come to the conclusion that we are not united in our support of the President. I think the country as a whole, is with President Wilson, and rightly so."

SAY CARDEN WILL LEAVE MEXICAN POST

London and Mexico City Hear He Will Be Transferred to Brazil.

INDISCRETIONS BLAMED

Statements Made by British Envoy Believed to Have Caused Action.

Special Cable Dispatches to THE SUN.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 5.—The report was current here today that Sir Lionel Carden, the British Minister here, would soon be transferred to another post. Sir Lionel denied the report tonight, but it is generally credited here.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—It was reported here today that Sir Lionel Carden, British Ambassador to Mexico, is to be transferred in the near future to Rio de Janeiro as Minister to Brazil.

His successor at Mexico City will probably be Charles Murray Marling, senior counsellor to the British Embassy at Constantinople.

Sir Lionel Carden, who was appointed to Mexico City in July, 1912, to succeed Francis William Stronge, will probably come to London before going to his new post. His friends here say that in July last he was offered the choice of going direct to Rio de Janeiro, but chose Mexico City owing to Lady Carden's health.

Sir William Henry Dooston Haggard, British representative at Rio de Janeiro, has reached the retiring age and leaves the diplomatic service. Sir Lionel Carden's transfer marks no change in his status so far as salary is concerned, as the Brazilian and Mexican legations have the same diplomatic standing.

The change, however, is bound to cause some surprise here, owing to the criticism of the British Minister's recent attitude toward events in Mexico and his supposed antagonism to the policy of the United States there.

It has been the general opinion that Sir Lionel has been guilty of indiscretions, but the British press is slow to accept the judgment passed on him by American papers.

It is not improbable that the Foreign Office will issue a statement disclaiming any adverse criticism on its representative in his present transfer.

WASHINGTON NOT INFORMED

Carden's Indiscretions Believed to Have Caused Transfer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Officials of the State Department this afternoon said no official advices had come confirming the reported announcement at the British Foreign Office that Sir Lionel Carden, Minister to Mexico, is to be transferred to Rio de Janeiro. There was of course no disposition to question the report because of the lack of official advices. While Department officials were unwilling to discuss the matter for publication, it

CARSTAIRS RYE

THE SPIRITS OF 1788 AND OF 1914



early became obvious that but one construction will be put upon the change in all quarters in Washington. It is in fact taken for granted that the transfer is in deference to the feeling of the Government of the United States regarding the attitude of Sir Lionel toward the American policy in Mexico.

It can now be stated for the first time publicly that the State Department went so far as to have detailed inquiries made regarding Sir Lionel Carden's official antecedents and his alleged anti-Americanism when holding other diplomatic posts in the Caribbean countries. The British Minister's statements in Mexico City and his reported attitude toward the Wilson policy in Mexico are regarded as the prime cause of the decision reached by the Foreign Office to transfer him.

It is not assumed here that Secretary Bryan went so far as to address any official communication to the British Government regarding Sir Lionel's attitude toward the United States. There is no doubt, however, that he has known to the British Government, through permits more than one channel, that the President was pained and surprised that Great Britain should have as Minister to Mexico a man who apparently was unable to make his public expressions and actions conform to the diplomatic standards between two friendly Governments.

The fact that the post at Rio de Janeiro is considered the better one will not carry any weight in the explanations which the British Foreign Office is expected to make regarding Sir Lionel's transfer. It is said on behalf of the Minister that his ambition has been to be Minister at Mexico City and that the Brazilian post was his second choice.

Refused in Midst of Crisis.

Aside from that, however, it is accepted as beyond question that no diplomat of Sir Lionel's capacity and achievement would wish to be relieved in the midst of a crisis such as exists in Mexico. The Mexican situation is regarded as second in importance in diplomacy only to the Balkan situation, and it is confidently asserted that that none of his colleagues will consider that Sir Lionel has received the most emphatic approval of his Government in the transfer.

It is asserted here by men in a position to know that Sir Lionel Carden is not the intriguing diplomat, always scheming to take advantage of the United States in Latin America, which he has been represented to be. He is declared to be an extremely able man, whose vigor on behalf of British interests has often brought him into diplomatic conflict with representatives of the United States.

The despatch of a new British Minister to Mexico City will again bring up the question of British recognition of President Huerta. The fact that Sir Lionel Carden presented his credentials just when Huerta was assuming his dictatorial powers in Mexico, was a "sore spot" on his comment here, though the British Minister simply followed instructions and presented himself on the day which had been appointed long before.

Secretary of the Navy Daniel D. Pratt

to-day that no additional warships will be sent to Mexico at present. Such battleships of the Atlantic fleet as are not now in Mexican waters will sail on January 15 for Culebra and Guantanamo for the annual winter war games. It was said at the Navy Department that very probably some of these ships would be sent to relieve ships now on Mexican duty after the exercises in February. Only in cases of extraordinary occurrence, it is said, will any addition to or change in the list of ships now in Mexican waters be made until after the winter exercises.

Five Battleships to Go.

The vessels to go south next Saturday are the Wyoming, flagship of Rear Admiral Badger; the Florida, Utah, Texas, and South Carolina. The Texas, a battleship, consisting of eighteen destroyers, will join the fleet en route to Culebra, Porto Rico. At Culebra the vessels will cooperate with marines already en route to the experimental base in war games, at the conclusion of which the regular winter drills will be held at Guantanamo, Cuba.

A report received at the War Department today explained that the reason eighty-four Federal soldiers were disarmed and sent back across the border near Ojinaga was that they did not cross to the United States seeking asylum or to give themselves up, but for other purposes. When apprehended by a military patrol they broke away. When recaptured they were disarmed and then sent back across the border into Mexico.

There was no fighting going on at the time within ten miles of the place where they were sent back into Mexico.

REFUSED DRINKS: KILL WAITER.

Six Men in Saloon Fire at Once as He Starts for Police.

Six young men sauntered into the saloon of James Bello, on the southwest corner of Seventh avenue and Twenty-seventh street, shortly before midnight last night and ordered drinks. Bello thought he recognized one as a member of the Gopher gang. He said they couldn't have any drinks.

Then one after the other the men pulled revolvers from their pockets, aimed them at Bello and told him to hurry up with the drinks. Bello told John Murphy, a waiter, to go out for a policeman. Murphy put on his hat and coat, while the men leered at him. Then he started for the door. Suddenly six shots rang out and the man fell dead. Murphy was arrested and lived somewhere about Forty-third street and Tenth avenue.

Patrolman Bryan O'Connor and Detective Taft, running to the scene, arrested two young men running toward them. The prisoners said they were Thomas Hyland, 25 years old, of 412 West Thirtieth street, and Thomas Brennan, 26 years old, of 329 West Twenty-seventh street. Both are truck drivers. Bello identified Hyland as the man who had on several occasions threatened to beat him up. Both were held at the West Thirtieth street station.

A Corner in the Living Room

ONE corner, at least, of the well-arranged Living Room may be consecrated to the service of "mere man," but even so its furnishings may be so felicitously chosen as to give an added note of personality to the entire room.

Not elsewhere than at the Hampton Shops is one likely to find just those characteristic examples of Georgian Mahogany which will blend harmoniously with their surroundings.

Here may be chosen the Chair of luxurious comfort, the Reading Table with its conveniently shaded lamp, the Book-case with its appetizing array of favorite volumes, or the Hall Clock whose quaintly fashioned hands mark on its painted dial the tranquil flight of the hours of leisurely care.

Hampton Shops
34 and 36 West 32d Street, New York
Between Fifth Ave. and Broadway